TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1903.

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PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The President's Recommendations in Regard to the Postal Frauds.

The total number of citizens holding office at present in connection with the postal service of the United States is somewhat more than one hundred and sixty thousand.

The total number of Post Office employees listed and exhibited in the President's memorandum accompanying the Bristow report as seriously implicated in wrongdoing is fourteen.

The total number of grown men and women in the United States outside of the Post Office Department is probably more than forty millions.

The total number of outsiders reported to the President by Mr. Bristow and by the President listed as under indictment for alleged complicity in the Post Office frauds is nineteen.

The relative insignificance of the offenders, numerically considered, detracts in no way from the force of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S stern reprobation of corruption in official life, or from the soundness of the general principles he enunciates in regard to the exposure of wrong and the punishment of the guilty. The country is with Mr. ROOSEVELT there. It wants the Post Office service cleared of rascals. It desires the conviction of the guilty by due process of law and their exemplary punishment when convicted. We do not believe that there exists in any part of the land that "dull public conscience," that "easy going acquiescence in corruption," which, as the President so vigorously points out, means debasement in public life and in the end the ruin of free institutions. With all that Mr. ROOSEVELT says about the importance of scrutinizing rigorously the character of those appointed to office, and punishing them with relentless severity when they go wrong, all honest citizens will agree.

Likewise with the only specific recommendation in his memorandum, namely, that the statute of limitations be extended to at least five years in the case of Government servants, in order that the ex-official who has broken the laws may not be able to get under cover so quickly, Congress will do well to extend the time during which prosecution is possible.

With a five years statute of limitations, for example, the Hon. Lucius N. LATTABER would not have been deprived of the opportunity of vindicating himself in a court of justice.

A Futile and Improper Proposal.

We have no doubt that, in transactions between man and man, good faith and integrity are as generally exhibited among Colombians as among other Latin-Americans. Politically, however, Colombia has long been rotten. Tumult, insurrection and corruption have been so incessant in that republic ever since its separation from Spain that its citizens seem to have lost the sense of honor and decency in public affairs and in international relations.

On no other ground can we explain the improper and insolent appeal addressed to the United States Senate by Mr. MARROQUIN, who owes to a coup d'état his tenure of the Presidency of Colombia. It was improper because, notoriously, any communication that a foreign Power desires to make to the American people must be made through our Chief Magistrate or his agents in the State Department or the diplomatic service. It was insolent because the breach of international usage was evidently committed for the express purpose of proclaiming distrust of President ROOSEVELT. If our State Department has refrained from administering to Mr. MARROQUIN a severe rebuke for his impertinence, the forbearance is due to a recognition that he and his fellow citizens are irresponsible, smarting as they are under the consequences of their wanton betrayal of Panama's vital interests, through the rejection of the Hay-Herran Treaty.

For a like reason, we presume that our Executive will deal gently with Gen. REYES, an alleged plenipotentiary of President MARROQUIN, should he submit the foolish proposal which it is said he is instructed to make. He will offer, we are told, on behalf of Colombia all the concessions embodied in the Hav-Herran Treaty, will waive the former agreement for a payment of \$10,000,000. and will ask for nothing but a promise on the part of the United States not to interfere with a Colombian attempt to put down by force the revolution which has taken place on the Isthmus. What would such an offer be worth? Admitting that the powers conferred on Gen. REYES should prove to be as full and as authentic as those with which Dr. HERRAN was invested, we scarcely need point out that we could have no guaranty that the second convention would not share the fate of the first. Our experience with the Hay-Herran document has shown conclusively that any agreement with the Colombian Executive would be practially worthless.

That, however, is not the only or the principal reason why the proposal attributed to Gen. REYES could not be entertained. Colombia no longer has any Isthmian franchises to sell or to give. The Isthmus belongs to the Republic of Panama, the independence of the United States and by France. Moreover, Secretary HAY has negotiated and means of communication are tending signed a canal treaty with the Republic of Panama, and there is no reason to which formerly were compelled to pursue doubt that the treaty will be promptly an independent and radically different ratified by its Government. That rati- social life. The urban-type is extending

fication by our Senate will soon follow may also be taken for granted. The moment ratification shall have been exchanged, the canal zone, which, under certain circumstances and for certain purposes, will include the towns of Panama

and Colon, will become our property. Such being the situation, it is preposterous for Gen. REYES to ask us to permit a Colombian army to suppress the revolution which has occurred on the Isthmus, because the suppression could not be effected without an occupation of territory to which we already possess an inchoate title. A military demonstration against the towns of Panama and Colon would be a menace to property which the Government of Panama has, through its plenipotentiary, ceded to the United States.

Gen. REYES would himself perceive the absurdity of his proposal but for the fact that Colombians, having been long accustomed to ignore their own constitutional laws and their international obligations, find it hard to realize that different views of national duty and honor are held in other countries.

Justice to Gen. Wood.

The prominence given to the Runcie case should not be permitted to obscure the fact that these allegations form only one of the many charges preferred against Gen. LEONARD WOOD. They might even be dismissed or disproved without establishing either his worthiness or his fitness for the post of high command and great responsibility to which he has been appointed by the

The methods employed in the so-called investigation by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs deserve attention. The hearing is being conducted as a combination trial court and board of examination. The witnesses are held within very narrow lines, and evidence is ruled out which would be regarded as admissible and pertinent in any ordinary jury trial. The committee is accepting and rejecting evidence as it pleases, but is in no way sworn or bound to try fairly or judicially, or to render a decision in accordance with even such evidence as it sees fit to accept in its proceedings. The proceeding is a trial court so far as witnesses are concerned, but an entirely informal examination so far as the court is concerned. Political influence, partisan considerations and personal interest may affect the conclusions reached, and no obligation rests upon the committee to ignore them.

The matter has now gone so far, has excited so much popular interest, and has aroused so much protest from many sources and upon so many different grounds, against the confirmation of Gen. Wood, that in his own interest his friends and supporters ought to demand the fullest, fairest and most rigid investigation of all the charges preferred, and the unquestionable establishment of his entire fitness, in both personal character and military ability, for the rank of Major-General.

Any summary dismissal of serious charges, any exclusion of testimony which would be admitted in an ordinary jury trial-in short, any process which is open to suspicion of "whitewash" or undue official influence, will leave Gen. Wood a marked man throughout his career. The country wants no Majorwhose character and fitness General remain in doubt. No man should wish to be a Major-General unless the stars upon his shoulders are clean, placed there | Its immensity staggers the mind." by proved merit. In this requirement justice, the honor of the country and the friends of Gen. Wood should be in entire accord. The nation is deeply concerned in both the moral and the technical fitness of those to whose hands may be intrusted the lives of thousands of its citizens. Justice to Gen. Wood, as well as to the country, now demands that the case be heard in all its details and a verdict rendered that shall be in accordance

Not a Convincing Argument.

with the evidence.

A clerical agent of the American Missionary Association reports to the Evening Post a doleful condition of moral and religious degeneration among the New England rural communities.

The only evidence he presents in support of his conclusions of "a very disgraceful condition" and of a time having come when the question properly arises of the need of State interference, "in order to prevent the people from becoming actual heathen," and to bring about "an intellectual and moral revival," is that "three-quarters of the people are never inside of a church."

If, however, a quarter of the people in the rural communities of New England go to church, the percentage is larger than it is in New York, in London, and probably in all the great cities of Christendom.

In these New England communities says the missionary agent, who represents the Congregational division of the religious world, "the doctrine of future punishment has lost its hold." But where has it not lost its hold? In what Church or seminary of Protestantism is it now preached and taught?

"The old New England Sabbath is gone," partly because of "the changed beliefs of the times" and partly because of the transformation of country by "the introduction of trolley cars and the opportunities for Sunday riding which are coming in everywhere." But this change is general, and is not confined to New England notably. As these new means of communication are multiplied the prevalent urban neglect of the observance of Sunday as a Sabbath extends to the country towns and villages. People find something to do on Sunday to gratify their social instincts other than churchgoing. In these New England communities " congregations are small " and "the people show that they do not care for church." That is, they follow the example of more than three-fourths of the inhabitants of cities, to whose social conditions they are approximating by which has been fully acknowledged by reason of the introduction of the cheap and swift moving trolleys. Those new to make suburban in character villages

everywhere. The simple "hayseed" is passing out and giving place to the sophisticated townsman type.

This clerical missionary agent gives no statistics by which we may judge the present moral condition of rural communities as compared with the past period, when the doctrine of eternal punishment had not "lost its hold." Even at that time the moral condition of these communities was so bad that JONATHAN EDWARDS felt called on to terrify the people with his awful sermons on "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry Gop, "Eternity of Hell Torments," Saints in Glory Will Rejoice to See the Torments of the Damned." The moral degeneracy of that time appalled WHITEFIELD when he visited this country at about the middle of the eighteenth century. Drunkenness was far more rife then than now, and there seems to have been relatively more immorality, more licentiousness, than there is now.

The missionary agent has strong hope that "the remedy for rural decadence will be found in the foreign immigration" which is so rapidly and completely transforming social conditions in New England. He has reason for the hope. Morally, economically and intellectually this country generally has gained greatly from the immigration which began to pour in at about the middle of the last century and since has added about twenty-five millions to our population. The old stock needed the infusion of new blood.

The Ivory City.

The Universal Exposition at St. Louis is expected to be open for business May 1, 1904. The work is being carried on with characteristic Western energy. Forty-two States and fifty-three foreign Governments will have exhibits. Even the Negus of Abyssinia kindles with the contagious ardor of that born ambassador and persuader, Mr. SKINNER. The States have appropriated \$3,000,000 more than they spent on the Chicago Exposition, in its architecture, landscape and waterscape, that reached a perfection which might well seem too high for rivalry. The St. Louis folks have turned their ancient competition with Chicago into a new channel. They mean to surpass the Chicago show.

In the House of Representatives last Friday the Hon. RICHARD BARTHOLDT of St. Louis made a speech on the coming Exposition. Years of newspaper work have not chilled the genial current of his soul and tongue. In periods happily suffused with poetry and glowing with electric light, he recited facts in which all of us are interested. After the just observation that the "triumphs of the Emperors of imperial Rome were but the mock pomp of childish fancies compared to the triumph of peace as celebrated by such a labor of love at St. Louis, "Mr. BARTHOLDT gives us a glimpse of "the vision of a century":

"The first impression of the visitor to the Ivory City is a varue feeling of unreality. There loom buildings massive in appearance: yet, viewed under the golden haze of a summer day, one half expects them to melt and fade away like some fabled city of mythology. Ancient Thebes nor Babylon could coast of such beauty and splendor. These mar vels of the ancients but showed the developmen of an age. The Ivory City typines the grandest architectural and sculptural performances of men in all centuries and through all ages. The columns and architraves of classical Greece, the magnificence of the Renaissance, the graceful fancies of the Moor, the vagaries of the mystic Orient, the ber and fairest of modern architecture-all are there

Chicago, Paris and Buffalo expositions combined. The Government Building is one mile from the Grand Trianon of France, "along a stately boulevard, between eight of the finest exhibit palaces ever built." The boulevard is crossed by three courts; the central court is 2,500 feet long and 600 wide. Between the palaces is a mile of lagoons and canals. The "pike" or amusement street is a mile long. "The Philippines" cover forty acres The Agricultural Palace is 1,600 feet long and covers twenty acres. The dome of the Hall of Festivals is 200 feet high and "larger than St. Peter's." In it is the largest organ in the world, 62 feet wide, 40 high, with 10,000 pipes. The intramural railroad is nine miles long and touches every point of interest in a site two miles long and one mile wide. Enough of mere immensity. Mr. BAB-THOLDT assures us that "a dignity and heroic effect unparalleled by any former exposition distinguishes the architec ture" and "1,000 sculptured figures, done by 100 leading artists, embellish the grounds and palaces."

But Mr. BARTHOLDT is content to let the fame of the St. Louis Exposition rest on its "transcendent decorative zenith." the Cascade Gardens. To these and their scenic effect only his own description will do justice, nor is it too tropical and jewelled for the spectacle:

" Who can gaze across 1,500 feet of limpid wate toward gardens ascending to a sky line where rise the resplendent Hall of Festivals and a mammoth peristyle, then down floral and sculptural terraces where leap a flood of crystal waters, without rendering involuntary tribute to the lofty and the beautiful in art and nature? Landscapes of Ver sailles, old Italian gardens, Babylon pleasure haunts in midsky will not have surpassed the perfect theme of the Cascade Gardens and their sylvansetting. Jewelled in its very heart, the golden dome of the Hall of Festivals scintillates aloft in the mellow sun glow. Snowy statuary, ever as cending in overpowering masses from the mir rored pool below, the falling flood of cascades feathering into filmy lace and musical with th cadence of silver bells-these are wonders of en chantment."

And "night has her victories no less renowned than day." "Under the necromancy of the master illuminator. experiments with mercury vapor have shown that water "might become to the eye a mass of opalescent wines." Here again Mr. BARTHOLDT catches and gives llumination from the wonders he recounts:

" A zone of any solid color suffusing the garden and cascades has no effect on the falling water which retains its opal fire, undimmed by the prevailing hues lying across its buildings and gardens. The nery flood of the cascades, stretching with its single luster through banks of brilliant cardinal, cerulean orange and amsthyst, seems like the stream of life everlasting soaring above the vicissitudes of for une to the realm of the great unknown.

"Roses, geraniums, violets-all reveal them selves under effects concealed in their beds as selfinous jewels which the most skilful smith can not hope to rival. Persons sauntering along the

errace of States. In front of the col rest of the hill, may be illuminated in royal purole: lower down by the descending balustrades they are ensanguined in vivid red, while those hanging over the ramparts of the grand pool are

nellowed in orange. "The cascade gardens are an appeal to the five enses of man. Seated on verandas of the pagods cafes, above the scene, the epicure may satisfy music of the waters and the harmonies of the great organ. The perfume of the flowers and trees freshens the evening air. The eyes behold the ravishment of the spectacle. The hands may caress what most they love. So the modern volupuary may emulate the patricians of Rome."

Emulation of the Roman patricians may not be desirable, but there will be at St. Louis specimens of a world much wider than the Roman geographers knew. Many easy and fascinating voyages lure the reader of Mr. BARTHOLDT'S speech. The miniature Philippines, the Indians, pigmies and giants, Jerusalem, Cairo, Constantinople, Fez; Japan, Siam, China, Ceylon, Hindostan; the Alps; temples and villages-there will be a living library of travel, anthropology and ethnology at St. Louis. Monster locomotives and acres of roses; blooded stock and the gardens of Versailles; coal mines and oil wells in operation-if there are no strikes; airships, lighthouses, old Spanish missions, outrigger canoes and disappearing guns; "crack" soldiers and bands; schools of the deaf and dumb and congresses of science. It will be a great show. Small wonder if Mr. BAR-THOLDT's chronology suffers a little when he tells us that "the Creation, an illusion under the magic dome, takes one back through ten centuries to Genesis." The ages are of no age in that birdseye view of the world.

Can It Be the Borneo Method?

On the 24th of last August the singular despatch which follows was sent to the United States from Manila. It related to Gen. Wood's proposed administrative policy in the Jolo archipelago:

"Gen. LEONARD WOOD has returned from a visi to the Governor of Borneo, where he has been for some time, observing the methods adopted by th British Government to pacify and promote the nterests of the natives and to improve the com nercial conditions of the country.

"Gen. Wood reports that the British Government has obtained remarkable results in the uplifting of the natives of Borneo and returns to the Philippines with many new ideas which he will, with the cognizance and assistance of Governor TAFF, put into operation in these islands.

"Gen. Wood is preparing to begin a campaign in the Jolo archipelago, into which territory he will go, accompanied by an escort of sumcient strength to permit his entering the interior, where he expects to obtain good results in his dealing with the natives by applying some of the ideas he has evolved as a result of his observations in Borneo."

The Borneo methods of uplifting the natives, of pacifying them and promoting their interests, and of improving the commercial conditions of their country, were not described in the announcement of Gen. Woop's intentions. The despatch of Aug. 24 merely reported that Gen. Wood had studied them, was impressed with them, intended to apply them in his dealings with the Moros of Jolo, and expected to obtain good results.

Can it be the Borneo ideas for the upliftinglof the natives—methods overlooked or neglected by his predecessors, PRATT, BATES and SWEET-which Gen. Wood is now proceeding to put into operation in that hitherto peaceful and well-disposed archipelago?

Following close on the suspension of the Morse Iron Works, which was due to the It covers, in fact, more ground than the enmity of the trades unions, comes the announcement that the Townsend-Downey Shipbuilding Company has been forced into the hands of a receiver by the labo organizations. Had the company been able to hire competent, willing workmen who would serve its interests, it would have been able to continue in business despite the other adverse circumstances which have worked to its disadvantage The difficulties of conducting its business caused by outside conditions could have been overcome; but the betrayal of its nterests by the men on the company's

payroll brought it down. The ruining of two great industries by labor agitators is an achievement which may not please the unfortunate workmen deprived of a livelihood.

A Reply From Father Livingston.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit ne to congratulate my Irish Catholic friend. Free Speech," on the perspicacity which enabled him to show, though in somewhat aborious fashion, that I am either convenlently insincere or deplorably uninformed At first I had not intended to deny the soft impeachment, but I feared that if I remained itterly silent undue honor might be thrust upon me. I might be included as a victim of gag law in the next issue of "Free Speech's" catalogue of martyrs. This would be honor, indeed, but somehow I find myself as reluctant to take such honors as "Free Speech" is to

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 27.

take punishment.

The Monroe Doctrine Stands. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a loyal merican and a voter I desire to express my heart; ndorsement of your editorial in Sunday's Sun on The Monroe Doctrine Intact. Permit me to write a few words to the point, in

your valuable newspaper.

The idea of Republican government cannot be carried to the extreme of demanding that our Generals should publish all their military plans. Neither can our Government always give foreign nations all the information they have in their pos

Every American knows the advantage of getting the drop" on the other fellow. England seized Gibraltar, Malta and the Suez Canal. Russia seize Kars and Batoum. The United States has said 'plump and plain" to Spain and Colombia, "You annot fight on our stoop."

Even a tyro should know that these things mu be done like a flash of lightning, or not at all. The

Monroe Doctrine stands. For that we must have strong navy. For that we must have the Panam BROOKLYN, Nov. 29. MICHAEL CORCORAN. Sound Can Be Heard Around the World. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As to the dis-

small volley of musketry, fired at Lexington, "Here once the embattled farmers stood And fired the shot heard round the world."

Twenty-five thousand miles, one hundred and wenty-eight years ago, and the echoes can sti

nce to which sound will carry, Emerson says, o

BROOKLYN, Nov. 29. Large Chinese Fish Tale. From the Tientsin Courter. Some days ago an enormous fish, 36 feet long, was caught in the vicinity of Peitang, near It was cut up and sold in the sur villages. The fish was probably poisonous, as 300 inhabitants who had eaten of it are dead and many

> Qualifications. To be a Major-General Our baby really ought;

THE MARROQUIN PROTEST.

The American Doctrine of Recognition Laid Down by Jefferson and Clay. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Of the

many criticisms published in reference to the action of the United States Government in connection with the Panama revolution, the most authoritative is that of President Mar roquin in his protest addressed to the foreign Powers, in which he says:

The main responsibility for the secession of Panama lies on the United States Government, in the first place by fomenting a separatist spirit, of which there seems to be clear evisionee; and then again by hastily acknowledging the independence of the revolted provinces; and finally by preventing the Colombian Government from using means to repress the rebellion.

As to the first specification in this charge that our Government fomented a separatist spirit, THE SUN in its editorial of Nov. 1 on "The Panama Correspondence" shown that our Government, so far from fo menting the idea of separation, explicitly in formed the agent of the revolutionary party who prior to the uprising had applied t a promise of assistance, that the United States could lend no aid to revolutionists in carrying out a secession from Colombia. I President Marroquin is in possession of an evidence that conflicts with this declaration he has not produced it, and until he does the answer of our Government to the agent of the revolutionists acquits it of the charge of comenting a revolution.

The prospect of such a revolution having been brought to the notice of the Government, its duty to its own citizens resident in the Isth mus, as well as to those engaged in commerci with that country, to say nothing of its oliga should take steps to protect them in case the revolution should occur. For this purpose, therefore, as well as to insure the free and un anteed by us in the Treaty of 1846, orders were issued directing the assembling of a naval force at Colon and Panama.

It now appears that the opportune presence of the Nashville and the prompt action of her commander saved the lives of the American residents on Nov. 4. In his official report to the Secretary of the Navy, Commander Hubbard says that he was summoned on shore that day and met the American Consul?

The Consul informed me that he had received notice from the officer commanding the Colombia troops, Col. Torres, through the Prefect of Colon, to the effect that if the Colombian officers, Gen. Tobal and Gen. Amaya, who had been seized in Panama on the evening of Nov. 3 by the independents and held as prisoners, were not released by 2 o'clock, he, Torres, would open fire on the town of Colon and kill every United States citizen in the place.

As these officers were not released at the time specified, it is to be presumed that but presence of the Nashville Torres would have carried out his threat. As it was the United States officer at once landed forty-two men under Lieut.-Commander Witzel. He says:

Time being pressing I gave verbal orders to Mr Witzel to take the building above referred to (the Panama Railway shed), to put it in the best state of defence possible and protect the citizens assembled, not firing until fired upon. The women and children took refuge on the German steamer Marcomania and the Panama Railroad steame City of Washington, both ready to haul out from the dock if necessary. The Nashville I got under way dock if necessary. The Nashville I got under way and patrolled with her along the water front, close in and ready to use either small arms or shrapne

The forethought of the Government in ordering the Nashville to Colon and the resolute conduct of her commander saved the United States citizens resident there from a massacre that would doubtless have involved us in a war with Colombia, as the destruction of the Maine precipitated the war with Spain.

On Nov. 2 the press despatches announced that the expected outbreak on the Isthmus had taken place. The announcement was pre-mature, as the rising did not occur until the following day; but our Government, appreciating the emergency of the situation, inby telegraph:

Maintain free and uninterrupted transit. If interruption threatened by armed force, occupy the line of railroad. Prevent landing of any armed force with hostile intent, either Government or insurgent, at Colon, Porto Bello, or other point.

This telegram was not received by Com mander Hubbard until after the Colombian General had landed 400 troops at Colon. At the same time our squadron on the Pacific coast was ordered to Panama with similar instructions.

These instructions were in strict accordance States by the Treaty of 1846, the terms of which provided that the United States should guarantee positively and efficaciously the perfect neutrality of the Isthmus, with the iew that the free transit from the one to the other sea may not be interrupted or embareassed in any future time while this treaty

It was the right and the duty of our Government to fulfil this guarantee without regard to any question of sovereignty between olombia and the State of Panama, for had it failed to do so the free transit from sea to see must inevitably have been interrupted and embarrassed by the operations of the opposiing forces in a civil war. The instructions to our naval officers were entirely impartial; and they resulted in their operation adversely o Colombia, that was her misfortune and not he fault of our Government, which was only lischarging its obligation under the treaty. President Marroquin protests that the United States Government "hastily acknowledged the independence of the revolted province," but under the law of nations the ime when and the circumstances under which a revolting province should be acknowledged as an independent State are matters to be determined by each foreign State for itself and upon its own reap

In this case it appears that the revolution was inaugurated on Nov. 3 in the city of Panama and the Republic proclaimed there with out opposition, the Colombian garrison there going over to the revolutionists; that on Nov. 4 the Colombian officer in command at Colon attempted to intimidate the people of place and threatened to destroy the town and to exterminate our citizens resident there; that he was prevented from doing this and from sending troops over the rail road to Panama by Commander Hubbard; and that on Nov. 5, after a parley with the authorities of the new Governmentan which our naval officers took no part, he embarked with his troops on the Orinoco and returned to Cartegena, leaving the Isthmus in the indisputed control of the revolutionary party.

On Nov. 6, Mr. Ehrman, our Consul-General at Panama, reported to the State Depart-The situation is peaceful. Isthmian movement

has obtained, so far, success. Colon and Interio provinces have enthusiastically joined indepen dence. Not any Colombian soldiers known of sthmian soil at present. He was thereupon instructed to enter into elations with the de facto Government as

the responsible government of the territory A few days after, on Nov. 12, the Minister of the new State of Panama presented his credentials to the President, and the formal recognition of Panama as an independent State This action may seem to the President

of Colombia to be "hasty," but if it is justifia-able the celerity with which it was accomplished affords no ground of complaint the time this action was taken the new Govrnment was in full and successful operation It possessed the confidence and support of all e people of the isthmus, and its internal suc cess was established. Our Government had already declared its determination, in fulthe landing of Colombian troops with hostile intent. The recognition of the independence of Panama was the proper and logical se quence. That it was in accordance with the principles recognized by the law of nations is confirmed by the fact that France and Germany have already followed our example and most of the other European powers have signified their intention to do so.

More than a hundred years ago Thomas It accords with our principles to acknowledge any

Government to be rightful which is formed by will of the nation substantially declared.

In the report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations with reference to the recog-nition of Texas, Henry Clay thus laid down the principle of recognition and our policy

in regard to it: The right of one independent power to recognize the fact of the existence of a new Power about to assume a position among the nations of the earth is incontestable. It is founded upon another right, the contestable of the that which appertains to every sovereignty, to take care of its own interests by establishing and cultivating such commercial or other relations with the new Power as may be deemed expedient. Its exercise gives no ground of umbrage or cause war. The policy which has hitherto guided the Government of the United States in respect to new Powers, has been to act on the fact of their-existence, without regard to their origin, whether that has bee by the subversion of a preexisting Government or by the violent or voluntary separation of one from another part of a common nation.

That is the American doctrine of recog-WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.

IN DEFENCE OF GRAVY.

South Carolinian Who Is Exasperated by Senator Pettus's Remarks. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: With

great patience and the stoic silence of an Indian I have listened to the foolish utterances of the people who have made sugges tions as to health foods, and who tell us what we should eat and what we should not eat. I have meekly submitted to all their vagaries some of the health giving and youth restoring preparations. I have been told time and again that there were dyspepsia and ultimate death in hot biscuits, crisp and melting. Then it was declared that the use of salt was most injurious and that water for drinking purposes should be distilled or boiled. Coffee, tea, pure spring or well water, hot food of all sorts, white flour, hog meat, lard, the dear, delicious pies; waffles, butter cakes, hot muffins, puddings, chicken pie, pig's head and cabbage were all said to cause dire dis eases and to work havoe in the human stomach. With Joblike patience I have endured all this and continued to thrive on the forbidden foods. But a point has been reached when the line has to be drawn. Submission

bidden foods. But a point has been reached when the line has to be drawn. Submission is no longer a virtue, but a sign of weakness and cowardice.

Recently Senator Pettus of Alabama, who is oid enough to know better, has placed gravy on the list of interdicted foods. He has certainly been beguiled into trying some of the so-called gravy found in Washington restaurants. The memory of his boyhood days has been shadowed. [Can he not call to mind when in the dim and misty past he mingled red ham gravy with his rice or hominy? Did he never spread cream ham gravy on his hot biscuits, when taste and delicious odor united to delight his palate? When we say ham gravy, we mean gravy from a hamnot a ball of grease sent out from Chicago under the name of ham-but a ham proper from the hog that grew up in the woods in a half wild condition. In the fall of the year he is penned and fed on corn a few weeks. When the hams are properly salted and smoked with a combination of cornoobs and hickory wood the product is a ham.

Has the Senator forgotten all that? Did the Senator ever taste the juices of a tender broiled steak with which there was a liberal allowance of fresh yellow butter? Or while waiting for his seniors when company came to his home, did he ever go to the kitchen and "sop out" the skillet in which the chicken was fried? Or, perchance, did he ever from the bottom of the pot in which a chicken pie was cooked scoop out that delicious mixture of crust, gravy and butter which had been commingled in the cooking until it was a morsel such as the Olympian gods never tasted?

In his youthful days the Senator must have

commingled in the cooking until it was a morsel such as the Olympian gods never tasted?

In his youthful days the Senator must have enjoyed at divers times a bowl of turkey gravy. For hours the turkey, perhaps a wild one with a peculiar gamy taste, was roasting and the juices were distilling from it, and mingling with the aroma of sage, pepper and other condiments until its likeness was not to be tasted on earth or in the heavens above or in the waters under the earth. Have all these delights vanished from the venerable Senator's memory?

He may fly off on any political tangent he pleases, or he may rush out on a hyperbolic curve and never return to his original path, and we will bear with him. He may even place eggnog under ban and declare positively against possum and yam potatoes, and he may set home-made Southern sausage, big hominy and hog jowl and turnip salad aside as unsavory and unpalatable; but when he rules gravy, such as the old-time Southern cooks know how to make, out of the category of delightful foods he flies in the face of our traditions and does violence to our fondest recollections.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Nov. 29.

A Tribute to the Baggage Man. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While en joying to the full all the good things in THE SUN.

I am rather backward in rushing into print, but
after reading the letter of "H. P. W." to-day, I feel compelled, in simple justice to a class of men in our comic publications, to give my experience

of baggage smashing.

For five years I have had transported every sur mer between Lake Placid and Philadel family use, at least ten trunks, involving two trans fers each way, besides sundry other trips to Maine and Watch Hill, and I have never had a trunk of any of its contents injured, and never falled to have them delivered by the train in which I was travelling. My experience in a trip from Francisco to Philadelphia was just as good.

The baggage system of this country is simply marvellous in its general excellence. The only reform I can think of is for me to replace my ten large trunks with fifteen smaller ones, and save the wear and tear on my feelings when I have wit nessed their handling by the cheerful, willing me who make this satisfactory record possible. PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 28. J. S. N.

Thinks That There Should Be No Diverce for Any Cause.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: In your edit orial entitled, "Dr. Dix's Gloomy Outlook quote from his able sermon on Thanksviving Day at Trinity: "What can be done to stop married neonle from putting away each other as soon as the get tired of each other and adding to the sin of un-faithfulness the fresh sin of rushing into the arms of the partners of their guilt?"

This could readily be accomplished by the Legis lature of New York State passing a law prohibiting divorce for any cause.

This law could be passed by the Legislatures of adjoining States, until the United States had a uniform law prohibiting divorce, without burdening Congress with a matter that would interfere with

Divorces are simply tricks to deprive men and women or both of property which in the end goes to the legal fraternity. Divorce is a disgrace to hu-YONKERS, Nov. 29.

Where Was Waterloo Won?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In a letter which you published of late I noticed an allusion to the celebrated statement that the battle of Water. loo was won upon the playgrounds of Eton. This was said in an aristocratic age, when the office alone was worthy of the attention of the polite If the battle of Waterloo had been fought in demo cratic times, the credit would have been given to he soldiers who withstood the furious charges of the French, and as the majority of those soldiers were Scotch and Irish we would hear it said that the battle had been won among the crags of Scotland and the bogs of Ireland.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.

ARMA VIRUMQUE.

From a Tired Old Citizen To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: Do women, unless in love or some other trouble; think? Not, regarding the "next" car, letting their children stand that other women may have seats in the car getting home at a decent hour so as not to crowd public conveyances when tired men are returning having somewhere near proper change and wat ing at the elevated stations until men in a hurr passed along; but are they "mere bumps or

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.

Amiens was so called.

The Mule's Appetite for Brown Paper TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I think there is no question about goals eating brown and manilla paper, and eating it with a relish. But is it equally true that the mule has a similar liking for the same sort of food. The other day I saw a pair of mules contentedly devouring the wrapping paper that had been thrown out of a parge packing case. Would it be healthful to feed wrapping paper to nules in general? Would they thrive on it? NEWARE, Nov. 30.

Chauncey a Norman Name. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In your paper of Nov. 24 appeared a question from a contributor stating that the name Channey was derived from Shaughnessy. A "Dictionary of Welsh and English Surnames," by Bardsley, says in regard to the name Chauncey that it is dearly continental and almost certainly Norman, and that an estate near

CANADA AND "THE STATES." 'A True Canadian" on the Past and Future of His Country.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Nov. 12 there appeared in THE SUN a letter entitled "A Canadian Woman's Opinion of the Yankee Nation," signed by a "Patriotic Canadian." The question has been asked, "Is she a Canadian?" I reply, yes, and of a type resulting from certain conditions.

UST BI

He at the season of the best of the

This summer my attention was drawn to several Canadians returned on holiday trips. Their childhood surroundings were narrow and common, their outlook limited, and their social atmosphere uncultured. Over the line they experienced a measure of prosperity, but on returning home their conduct and conversation did not create respect for themselves, or through them a greater regard for the land of their adoption. To use a trite saying, "They were neither fish nor fowl," and their opinions carried no weight.

In the same section of the country some

Yankees were guests at a country house. They were well born, cultured people, who in childhood had been surrounded with elevating influences. They won instant attention on all occasions, were courteous in speech regarding our institutions, willing and apt to learn, true to their own flag and respectful to ours. What brought them to Canada? One of them, the son of a wealthy land owner in New England, had taken an arts course in McGill College, at Montreal. His keen eyes had seen great possibilities was a young family to educate he moved

from Massachusetts to Montreal. It may be news to our "patriotic" Canadian across the line to be told that Ontario, a province of Canada, is said to have one of the est public school systems in existence, and that McGill College is so splendidly equipped for scientific research that her praises are sung far and wide.

As regards "a disgraceful and caddish demonstration against the Stars and Stripes. your correspondent says this occurred in theatres in Canada. I cannot answer for the theatres, as I am not a theatregoer: but I can speak for the churches and the educated classes of our Dominion. Always you will find the Stars and Stripes hoisted side by side with the Union Jack in our churches

will find the Stars and Stripes hoisted side by side with the Union Jack in our churches when there are special meetings, when courtesy is to be manifested to visiting delegates from the Republic. On the date your correspondent's letter appeared in The Sun a convention was being held in the city of Ottawa. At an evening session, when no guests were present from the States, the Stars and stripes hung side by side with the Union Jack. Again, a few days later, I saw the same flags side by side on the platform of a church in Montreal.

It is not true that the people of Canada "hate" the Yankees. On the contrary, they are quick to see their good points, willing to learn and glad to return the kindness when desirable. Regarding our "bread and butter," we can secure all we require without ter," we can secure all we require without ter, in the interior our near relation's territory, not an "enemy's country."

The tide is turning, however, and what is termed the "American invasion" is bringing many of the lost ones home. Especially is this the case with Yankee farmers, who, in spite of "The Lady of the Snows," "know a good thing when they see it." At the rate they bid fair to make those who are fortunate enough to have "farms" careful to keep their possessions.

As to annexation, no wonder the Yankees

enough to have farms careful to acceptance possessions.

As to annexation, no wonder the Yankees laugh. It's better to laugh than it is to cry. Canada will never be a republic. The only thing she will do is to act as peacemaker and help house her neighbors under a dear old flag that gives liberty to cockneys, negroes, Afghans and all sorts and conditions of men and women. As to a possible "spanking." What about the time when a republic 6,000,000 errors was set upon by a very young country What about the time when a republic 6,000,000 strong was set upon by a very young country called Canada—a country then with a population of only 800,000? In one battle alone 2,000 Canadians chased 15,000 Yankees. It was no laughing matter for our adventurous

was no laughing matter for our adventurous relatives.

As regards Kipling. I admit his genius—
it is quite safe to say that there is not his equal in the States. And yet the Republic has its trumpeters. They sang loud and long when the Yankees—effectually but sliently aided by Great Britain—fought "our war with Spain."

Spain."
My compliments to your correspondent
"A Patriotic Canadian." Tell her to thank
Mr. Kipling for his verses. The time is coming when every one who owns a farm in Canada will be proud of the possession. da will be proud of the possession.
A TRUE CANADIAN.
WESTMOUNT, Quebec, Nov. 25.

Pius X. on Science and Religion.

From the Tablet.

It is indeed natural to man to the ret after the truth, and to embrace it lovingly and cling to it when it has been offered to him, but on the other hand the corruption of nature causes only too many to hate above all else the proclamation of the truth by which their errors are laid bare and their pas-sions checked. But the abuse and threats of all such still have not the least influence upon us, for we are sustained by that admonit Christ: "If the world hates you, ki Me before you" (John xv., 18). After all, what need is there to show how false are the envious charges laid against Catholic truth—that it opposes liberty. that it thwarts science, that it retards human

The Church does indeed condemn and deem worthy of severe restraint that boundless license of thinking and acting for which no authority, human or divine, is sacred, no rights free from assault, and which by undermining the foundations of orde and discipline is hurrying States to their destruction but this is not true liberty but the corruption of liberty. Sincere and genuine liberty, the liberty which permits everybody to do what is right and just, the Church not only does not suppress, but she has ever contended that it should be as broad as possible. Their assertion that faith is opposed o science is not less at variance with the truth, for it is absolutely true faith is of service to science, and in no small degree.

For, in addition to those truths which are above nature, and of which man can have no knowledge without faith, there are many and very important ones in the order of nature to which human reason may attain, but which are perceived with much greater certainty and clearness with the light of faith upon them: as for the others, it is absurd to set one truth against another, since both kinds of truth proceed from one source and erigin; that is

Why then should not we, who are the guardians of Catholic truth, approve all the inventions of genius, all discoveries of experimental science every increase of knowledge; in short, whatever is calculated to promote the interests of human life? Nay, the examples left by our predecessors life? Nay, the examples left by our predecessor show that all this is to be encouraged by us. Bu on the other hand, we are bound, from the nature of our apostolic office, to reject and rebuke those conclusions of modern philosophy and social economy by which the course of human affairs is led whither the Divine precepts do not allow. But it this we are hindering not the advance of humanity but its destruction.

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Fine Old Netherlands Repartee.

From the St. James's Gazette.

One Barend Vet, of The Hague, had recently the disfortune to call a constable a monkey, an accusation which one of the local papers pointed out as is a form of untruth not permitted in Holl was arrested and brought before the Judge on a charge of "insulting the police," being sentence to forty-five days imprisonment. Before being removed he turned to address the Court. "Then mustn't call a constable a monkey?" he said. tainly not; you must not insult the police." The culprit reflected. "May I call a monkey a constable!" he asked ,with a flash of genius. The Judg shrugged his shoulders, and, holding no brief for the animal, replied: "If it gives you any satisfac tion." With a smile of gratification Vet turned or his heel in the dock and bowed to his prosecutor

"Good day, constable," he said. Live Red Lobster.

From the London Datly Mirror Billingsgate Fish Market yesterday saw a prodict of nature-a live lobster of scarlet hue. The veries cockney knows that this color is usually acquire by the painful process of boiling, the natural color of a lobster being bluish black.

In presence of such a marvel Billingagais

once could find no expression strong enough to ex press its astonishment. At last the eldest hand in the market gave his opinion of the mystery "That lobster was knowing," he said. when he was caught he'd be boiled, and be escap-boiling he turned red of his own accord." Only once before has a red lobster come to Billingsgate, and that was fifteen years ago. He went to the Britis

Color is the striking characteristic of the Christ mas number of the Century Magazine. There is color on the cover, color in the illustrations and tempt is made to give a Christmas tone to the stories and poems and other articles. Mrs. What ton's descriptions of Italian villag are continued Maeterlinek contributes an article on chrysanthe mums and Maarten Maartens astory. There are eighteen poems and half a dozen short estories Mr. Timothy Cole's engraving his month is from Murillo's "Adoration" at Seville Murillo's "Adoration" at Sevil